From the Rochester (N. Y.) Daily NEW YORK.

t at the 8th distri

me hand, and the silly bravado of the Mexican government on the other, its final consummation by the dimission of the Texan representatives to their espective seats on the floor of Congress will be alled with acclamation by every friend to republim government, and the extension of equal rights. The success of the measure will teach monarchists, oth of the Old and Naw World, that no power, are that of the people, in whom are lodged all the tributes of sovereignty, or the interposition of visine Providence, can arrest the march of republim principles, and the dissemination of the blessing of an independent republican government.

Resolved, That the President has called to his aid oble and faithful cabinet counsellors. That the oblicy adopted in relation to the defence and protection of our new frontier on the Rio del Norte, meets with our warmest approbation; and that the sagacity compitude and efficiency which have characterized to official acts of Hon. William L. Marcy, as the cad of the War Department, furnish additional ridence of the wisdom of the President in assigning in to preside over that department.

Resolved, That the firm and manly position taen by the senators from this State in the United tates Senate at the last season of Congress, on the nestion of the reannexation of Texas, commands or highest respect and approval.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, the time has arrived when the arrogant claims of e British government to the Oregon country should a terminated; that the sentiments expressed by the President in reference to this subject in his inigural address, receives our unqualified approval; that those sentiments should be carried into fact, "peaceably if we can, but forcibly if we unit."

Resolved, That we regard the tariff act of 1849

solved, Anat we regard the tariff act of 1942 inequal, unjust, and oppressive;" that it is a nal doctrine with the democracy of Western York, and, as such, formed one of the issues e last presidential campaign, viz: that a tariff id be laid, not for the purpose and sake of prom, but for the sole purpose of raising a revenue ient to defray the expenses of government ecocally administered; and that the tariff, thus laid, be so adjusted, that all the great interests of ountry should be equally benefited by what-incidental protection such a tariff would af-

d, That, in the estimation of this conven-three great and leading issues tried at the ial canvass of '44, were as follows:

reannexation of Texas, and the undivided tion of Oregon; an adjustment of the tariff proper basis; and the re-establishment of the indent treasury system. The people having upod a verdict in favor of all these measures, is it to the President and Congress to make sign the record.

ave it to the President and Congress to make all sign the record. That we retain undiminished confidence a wisdom, integrity, and patriotism of his excey Silas Wright. By a firm and undeviating sence to the landmarks of democratic policy, in dministration of the government of this State, a fully met the views and expectations of the constituency which elevated him to his present sent of honor and authority.

Soliced, That we are highly gratified at the faithmere, and able manner in which Hon. Addison inner discharges his duties as licutenant govof this State. Respect and confidence, which the foundation of valuable character, are in aminently united. His sterling good sense incorruptible integrity are a safe guarantee that onfidence in him has not been misplaced.

Select, That we have learned with pain and fication of the scence of outrage, violence, and shed, originating in anti-rentism, which have aced some of the eastern portions of this. The prompt and efficient action of the p

The prompt and efficient action of the prothorities of the State to arrest the evil, is
of the highest commendation.
ved, That the resolution passed at the Eric
democratic convention on the 9th of October
on the subject of the canal tolls, is cordially
of and adopted by this convention. The
on referred to is as follows:
blesd, That the interests of the State require
debt now existing should be paid at the carcutoable period; and as the Eric canal is
a source of our revenue, and has heretofore
ed the greater part of the funds for the extinent of the principal and interest of the public
licy requires that the tolls should be so
i as to produce the largest amount of
the one many articles be so reduced as to permit
y to be transported, which is now excluded
c canal by the high rate of tolls. And pary should the tolls be so adjusted, as to secure
c canal against the competition of a rival and
work, which has diverted a large portion of tion of it, and deprived the State of their tolls on 155 miles of canel, while it has enabled the citizen of the western States to send his produce to market at a less rate than can the farmer in the eighth dis-

Resolved. That the means prescribed by the resent constitution for its amendments having uled to effect such alterations as the public welfare emands, we approve of the call for a convention of the people. And we recommend to the democratic ectors of the eighth senatorial district to vote "for

Resolved, That we embrace this occasion to mention, with the deepest sentiments of reverence and gratitude, the name of that immortal statesman and patriot, Andrew Jackson. Although he has passed beyond the reach of human affairs, and ceased to feel the vicinsitudes of human events, "his works remain behind" indelibly engraven on the institutions of his country; and although no engraved stone may bear record of his deeds, yet will their remembrance be as lasting as the land they honored. His fame is safe; for with American liberty it rose, and with American liberty only can it perish.

On motion, W. L. G. Smith, of Erie, C. R. Leland, of Chautauque, and H. J. Glowacki, of Genesce, were appointed a committee to apprize Mr. Stodkard of his nomination.

On motion of Mr. Danforth, it was ordered that the proceedings of this convention be signed by its officers, and published in the democratic papers of the eighth senatorial district, and in the Albany Argus, Albany Atlas, and Washington Union.

On motion, the convention then adjourned.

Gence P. Eddy.

Hanar J. Glowach, Secretaries.

U. S. Court.—Wednesday afternoon, J. S. Eldridge, eac, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, calling upon the marshal of Maine and the British vice consul for Rastport, to show by what authority he held in custody the sailors taken from the Irish barque Champlain, (mention of the arrival of which at this port, was made in Tuesday's Traveller.)

J. S. Eldridge, counsel for the men, who was also usuated by Mr. Halliett, urged three objections to be detention of the men. First, that no charge vainest them had emanated from any British court, British judicial functionery within the realm cond, that Albert Plisbury, of Machias, Maine, to received and examined the original charge de against the prisoners, had not, as a county ristrate, any jurisdiction of the matter, under the burton treaty. Third, that the warrant for the ender of the prisoners to the British agent it to have been signed by the President, and y the Secretary of State.

Rantoul, eac, appeared for the marshal of tand the British vice consul. Judge Sprague med the decision until Thursday, when the twe were brought before Justice Woodbury, to of the writ of habeas corpus. Justice ary decided that the men should be remandate custody of the marshal of the Bitsted of the writ of habeas corpus. Justice ary decided that the men should be remandate custody of the marshal of the Bitsted of the writ of habeas corpus. Justice ary decided that the men should be remandate custody of the marshal of the Bitsted of the writ of habeas corpus. Justice Woodbury, to of the writ of habeas corpus. Justice Woodbury, to of the writ of habeas corpus and the British search, per lb. Sagar candy, per British per lb. Sagar candy, per lb. Sagar candy, per British per lb. Sagar candy per lb. Sa

COMMUNICATIONS

THE TARIFF.-No. 5. tariff further considered specific d It discriminates in favor of the s against the producer of the ross mate or of the rich against the middling poor-li taxes lobor and exempts capit tends to build up an aristocracy based

axed; 2d, the specific duty per square yas

It would seem that a specific duty which

which comes out of the person who wears the

he ad-valorem standard.

cetly flannels pay but just 14 cents per square yard

The payment of duty on actual importations range

table, in relation to molasses, salt, and numerouther things which are among the prime necessari

untry whence it was imported. Like the mini-

buys, altogether disproportionate to its cost, and which he would never consent to pay if he knew its

evice, resorted to in order to accomplish the pur

oses of a protective tariff.

On account of this fraudulent and deceptive char-cter of the specific duty, it should no longer dis-

race the revenue system of a free people, who have a right to know precisely what they pay for the gov-

ernment which they have instituted for their own cenefit and protection; and also what they have to say to the large capitalists engaged in the manufac-

are of cotton, woollen, iron, sugar, salt, &c., &c.
I shall now proceed to show that the present tariff

inates in favor of the manufacturer, against the

The specific duty does not, like the

rom 65 to 190 per cent. when redu

nt, cheating device, resorted to by the friends or rotection to enable them to impose upon the con

rich from taxation, and to increase the burde taxation upon the poor and middling classes. need to explain.

ceed to explain.

A specific duty is a certain, precise, and invariable duty, imposed upon a particular description of articles of the same kind, without reference to their cost or value. Its meaning will be best understood from duty of 21 cents per pound. Brown sugar costs in Cuba from less than 2 to about 3 cents a pound. The duty of 2j cents therefore reduced to ad

its application.

For instance: brown sugar pays a specific duty of two and a half cents per pound; that duty is imposed on all kinds of brown sugar, whatever may be their cost in foreign markets, or whatever their quality. The best brown Havana sugar pays no

state a positive falsehood, by assuming that an ar-ticle which costs but 3 cents, for the purpose of im-posing the tax, costs 20 cents. But what makes in Anoxious, is, that the consumer cannot know how of \$2 50 per pound, whether they are coarse or fine cheap or costly. A silk dress weighing one pound much duty he pays upon the article on which it is laid, in proportion to its value, because he has not the means of knowing how much the article cest in the and costing not more than \$10, pays just as much duty to the government as a pound of rich silk lace

pound—which, assuming that a gallon weighs ten pounds, is four and a half cents per gallon—whator whatever its quality. A specific duty, as I have before remarked, is a

plied to an article, whatever may be its cost or value. Therefore, on some articles it is very heav n proportion to their value; while, on others, it very light. But this subject is better illustra

The following table exhibits the nar articles imported under the present tariff, the specificulties imposed upon them, the duty reduced to a average ad-valorem duty on the importations

the last three of					discriminates in favor of the manufacturer, against the
June 30, 1843, as calculated at the Treasury De- partment, and the ad-valorem duty on the same					producer of the raw material, who is the agriculturist. In the first place, it admits, duty free, or with very
articles, as calculated from actual importations.					light duties, a large class of articles used in manufac-
	T	ABLE.			tures; while it imposes very heavy duties on all arti-
	Sed		211	Sector and a sector	cles consumed by the agriculturist, which come in competition with the articles produced by the man-
Articles.	lier.		Tage .	orte de	ufacturer.
Articles	23		Riss	TTEVE	It admits all berries, nuts, and vegetables; and, in
	ag .		9263	28033	dying, all dye-woods in the stick, barilla, Brazil
Carpets-	Cents.	1041479	Per cent.	Per cent.	wood, kelp, lac dye, madder, madder-root, crude salt- petre, shellac, sumae, turmeric, and numerous other
Carpets- Wilton, per sqr. yard,	65	equal to	28	31 to 34	articles entering into manufactures, duty free. In-
Saxony, do Treble ingrain	65		. 34	35 to 374	digo pays a specific duty of 5 cents per pound,
pr. square yd, Common ingrain	- 65		67	89 to 99	which is equal only to an ad-valorem duty 6 per
pr. square yard Flannels, except	30		46	75 to 76	cent. And bleaching powder pays a duty of I cent per pound.
cotton, per sq.	14		28	40 to 100	The articles above enumerated, and many others,
yard, Bookings and bai- zes per sq. yd.,	14		41	65 to 60	are admitted without any or with very slight duties,
Silks-	Deserve to		2014 P. I		in order to benefit or "protect" the manufacturer.
enumerated, pr. pound, Sewing silk, per pound,	2 50		31	22 to 42	While we have seen that the agriculturists, and others who purchase them, are taxed on all articles
Sewing silk, per	2 00		39	40 to 44	of manufacture coming in competition with domes-
white, pr. lb.	1 50		40	30 to 80	tic articles of the same kind, from 30 to 300 per
Hemp— Unmanufactured,	The lates		Harry Mr.		cent.
per ton, Used for cordage,	40 00	au Con	31	27 to 35	To benefit the manufacturer, the low-priced wool
per ton, Tarred cables and	25 00	**	37	49 to 83	that raised by the American wool-grower—is ad-
Cordage pr. 10.			71	76 to 78	mitted at 5 per cent. ad valorem. While the farm-
per lb. Yarn, per pound, Cotton - bagging, pr. square yd. Gunny-cloth, per square yard,	*	:	198	88 to 180 93 to 115	er, who raises wool, has to pay for the cloth into
Cotton - bagging,	EN 13		63	39 to 70	which it is manufactured, 40 per cent.
Gunny-cloth, per			40	80 to 90	To benefit the manufacturer, flax is admitted at a specific duty of \$20 per ton, which is equal to 8 per
	A HEARING	ST Fee		00 10 00	cent ad valorem; while the consumer is taxed 25
in bars or bolts, wholly or in					per cent. on all articles into which it is manufac-
wholly or in part menufac- tured by roll-	20 15-19		77		tured. (Classic and a second to be seened to
Railroad iron, pr.	25 00			76 to 190	Raw hides, which come in competition with the
ton, Pig iron, per ton, Hollow and cast	25 00 9 00		77	75 to 120 74 to 90	farmer, are admitted at the trifling duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem; while the sole leather, into which
ings, per lb.	21		30 55	82 to 40 80 to 100	they are manufactured, pays a specific duty of 6
ings, per lb. Sad irons, pr. lb. Hatter's and tai-	ni ni	200	80	90 to 100	cents per pound-equal to an ad-valorem duty, ac-
lb.	24		80	80 to 160	cording to the Treasury returns, of 53 per cent.
Cast iron bolts, per lb.	24		41	21 to 66	Bristles pay a specific duty of 1 per cent., equal to 3 per cent. ad valorem; while the brushes, into
fron and steel wire, not ex- ceeding No. 14,	EST STATE		Service of the	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	which they are manufactured, pay 30 per cent.
ner h		100000	62	ste Prin on	Lineced pays a duty of only 5 per cent.; while
Over 14, and not over No. 25, pr. lb.	a debrie		J -chull	267 to 270	linseed oil, into which it is manufactured, pays 25
Over No. 25, per	eun de	New Year	97		Rags pay a specific duty of t of a cent per pound
Round or square	. 11		74)	STATE OF STREET	-equal to 6 per cent. ad valorem; while the paper
iron, or bra- sier's rods of	or specific				into which they are manufactured pays from 3 cents
3-16 to 10-16 of an inch in di-	Sec. 100	AF ALBERTA		locate of	to 17 cents specific—equal to an ad-valorem duty
ameter, per lb. Iron in sheets,	34		86	220	ranging from 16 to 97 per cent. These examples would seem to be sufficient to
iron in sheets, per. lb. Hoop iron, pr. lb.	3		187	35 to 170 100 to 105	prove conclusively to the most unprejudiced mind,
casement rods.	The L		100	1. No2	that the main object of the present tariff is to pamper
per lb. Iron cables and	24	Print Areal	81	266	and enrich the manufacturers at the expense of all
chains, & parts thereof, per lb. Chains other than than cables, pr.	28		80	100	other classes of the community. But, to stamp this character of favoritism indelibly upon it, I will men-
than cables, pr.	STATE OF THE PARTY			Christile In	tion one more instance.
Cut nails, per lb.			93 43	36 to 178	The tariff imposes on all silk fabrics a specific du-
Wrought nails, per lb. Iron wood-screws,			44	60 to 96	ty, which, reduced to an equivalent ad valorem,
per lb. Pins, solid-head-			63	12 to 157	ranges from 22 to 42 per cent.; on woollen manufac-
ed, per 8,000, Peund pins, per	40			60 to 70	tures, 40 per cent.; on cotton, or of which that is a component part, from 30 to 162 per cent. There is,
ID.	20		50	WHEN THE P	however, a clause in it, which admits "lastings,
Coal- Per ton, Glass-	1 78		61	63 to 160	prunellas, and similar fabrics, in strips, not specified,
Plain, moulded.				A Company	for the manufacture of buttons," at 5 per cent. ad
per lb. Window or plate	10 to 40		86 to 186	100 to 300	valorem. This clause was inserted expressly to "pro- tect" the large button manufacturers in Massachu-
Erman, per mq. It.	2 to 12	- "	6 to 243	30 to 198	setts and Connecticut, who pay on all the material for
White and red lead, per lb. Linseed oil, per			66	100	covering the immense quantity of buttons made by
gallon	25	Sela lipida	43	40 to 54	them, a duty of only 5 per cent. Who would think
Sugar- Brown, raw, per	gent free	nitive	do retali	10,000 0 40	of importing "strips" of lasting, prunella, satin, &c. I but they? And how are these "strips" obtained? It
ID.	24	66	71	65 to 130	our mey. And now are mese surps contined. It

the district attorney, J. S. Eldridge, ted to practise in this court.

B. Solares Ter pound.

4 mills 81 36 to 178

4 mills 91 36 more resists.

5 more resists.

6 more resists.

rupled from that and the late report of Mr.
Secretary of the Treasury. But the table and a will suffice for the purpose of illustrating the and the consumer. But I must pass on to the las proposition which I shall attempt to establish in this communication, viz: That the present tariff dis-triminates in favor of the rich the poor consumer—in other words, it imposes the lightest duty on the articles consumed by the rich, and the heaviest duty upon those consumed by the poor; thus exempting capital, and taxing labor.

A few examples must suffice. It taxes the rich man but 31 to 34 per cent. on his fine Wilton car-

enters them at the custom-house, pays 14 cents per square yard. Some of those flannels cost in Eng land but 14 cents per square yard. Consequently the merchant has to pay 100 per cent. duty, all o

40 per cent.

The tariff imposes a specific duty of 21 cents per pound on "sad irons"—irons used by poor washerwomen for smoothing clothes; and under that duty the importer is obliged to pay on that useful article a duty ranging from 80 to 150 per cent. reduced to

same stage spain, and casted place.

A the of English is maked the same at office and in Segments of the Segme

Democratic city convention.—At a meeting of the democratic city convention.—At a meeting of the democratic city convention of Baltimore, held on the 10th Octobes, 1845, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted. Whereas the principle of rotation in office is one universally adopted by the democratic masses as right and just in itself, and especially so when the incumbent has long enjoyed the advantages arising from a public situation, and still more so when that incumbent is a political opponent, or is continually vibrating in his political opinions: and whereas much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the democracy of this city, that removals which have been confidently expected ever since the election of President Polk, have not yet taken place, notwithstanding these just causes of dissatisfaction, the result of the recent elections has most honorably and emphatically shown, that whatever may be the grievances felt in it his matter, yet, when the contest is for great principles, private or even party griefs sink into insignificance and are forgotten, and the security of victory over our political opponents is alone kept in view: and whereas the battle having now been fought, and new wreaths added to the fame of our democratic city, the party can again turn its attention to its own affairs, and will therefore deem the present an appropriate time for this convention freely and frankly to express its deliberate opinion upon a matter in which we think the well-understood will and wishes of the party have been overlooked, to its great grievance, and with manifest cause for dissatisfaction:

Therefore, resolved, That this convention, duly elected to represent the democratic party of this

specific duty of \$90 per ton, which is equal to 8 per cent. ad valorem; while the consumer is taxed 25 per cent. on all articles into which it is manufactured.

Raw hides, which come in competition with the farmer, are admitted at the trifling duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem; while the sole leather, into which they are manufactured, pays a specific duty of 5 per cent. Bristles pay a specific duty of 1 per cent., equal to 3 per cent. ad valorem; while the brushes, into which they are manufactured, pay 30 per cent.

Linseed pays a duty of only 5 per cent.; while linseed oil, into which it is manufactured, pays 25 cents per gallon—equal to 43 per cent. ad valorem. Rags pay a specific duty of \(\frac{1}{2}\) of a cent per pound—equal to 6 per cent. ad valorem; while the paper into which they are manufactured pays from 3 cents to 17 cents specific—equal to an ad-valorem duty ranging from 16 to 97 per cent.

These examples would seem to be sufficient to prove conclusively to the most unprejudiced mind, that the main object of the present tariff is to pamper and enrich the manufacturers at the expense of olds. Cannot be a consumer in the consumer is taxed 25 to its great grievance, and with manifest cause for its great grievance, and with the democratic party of this city, do most carneatly protest, in the name of that party, against the indisposition which seems to easy to many ferm of whom have never been number to say to the indisposition which seems to easy to read the indisposition whi

into which they are manufactured pays from 3 cents to 17c cents specific—equal to an ad-valorem duty ranging from 16 to 97 per cent.

These examples would seem to be sufficient to prove conclusively to the most unprejudiced mind, that the main object of the present tariff is to pamper and enrich the manufacturers at the expesse of all other classes of the community. But, to stamp this character of favoritism indelibly upon it, I will mention one more instance.

The tariff imposes on all silk fabrics a specific due ty, which, reduced to an equivalent ad valorem, ranges from 22 to 42 per cent.; on woollen manufacturers are component part, from 30 to 162 per cent. There is, however, a clause in it, which admits "lastings, prunella, and similar fabrics, in strips, not specified, to the large button manufacturers in Massachuse to the last overing with a duty of only 5 per cent. Who would think of importing "strips" of lasting, prunella, satin, &c. to 190 to 1

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION

—On Thursday afternoon, 23d inst., at 40'clock
p. m., I will sell in front of my store a first-rate as
nortment of carriages and harness, viz.

Close carriages, Rockaways for two and four

Close carriages, Hockaways for two and four persons

Barouches, chariottees, square carriages
Buggies with leather tops, doctors phaetons
Very light square carryalls
Rockaways with glass doors, with several second hand carriages; single and double harness, saddles bridles, dc.
WM. MARSHALL,
Oct. 20—3t

Auctioneer.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our regular correspondent]
NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 45.

The Hibernia, as you will perceive, is in, with 7 days later news. Beyond the slight fall in cotton, and the firmness maintained in the price of bread stuffs since the sailing of the Great Britain, the news is not deemed very important. The price of iron had greatly advanced on the continent. A financial crisis began to be feared in England, on account of the wild speculation in railroad shares. Immense sums will soon have to be drawn from other channels, to meet railroad engagements. A financial "upheated," in England, never fails to make its shocks felt in the United States; so that it is time for us to be on the look-out.

Ludes, on large continents of land—as in the sout of France, Castral Asia, in North and South America, 4c. Chey, then, have some governing principle, which connects them with the earth. Som have supposed them to be of lunar volcanic origin formation arises from the elements which surroun the earth in some peculiar form, as plausible as an other.

Baron Humboldt is one of the most remarkable men now living. With knowledge, both profoun and universal, he unites a wonderful facility for both learning and speaking languages. He is, i other words, a universal living-speaking dictionar of languages, as well as a living-noving encyclopad dia of knowledge.

An intelligent friend of mine, who spent som

half hours at Holmes's Hole." For what? For coals? The report does not say so. How many tons were taken in?

What! the Great Britain get out of coal in seventeen days! when it was announced to the world she could and would carry sufficient coal for a thirty days' voyage!

At Holmes's Hole, however, effectual communication was had with the shore. Several passengers did land—flour speculators, likely, among the number. They flew to Boston, and flew off, by expresses, east, west, north, and south; and, in order that the mails of New York, leaving at 8 a. m. on Wednesday morning, might not carry off interfering news, we find this most extraordinary record states Wednesday morning, might not carry off interferinews, we find this most extraordinary record stat that the ship reached Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock mon the 14th, "and remained outside for the water!!"

It was one of the clearest and most beautiful moon-light nights we ever saw; not a cloud obscured the heavens, and a pilot (or probably the captain him-self) could have seen the coast, and could have just as easily brought the ship in as if it had been broad daylight; yet the ship, remains outside till next as easily brought the ship in as if it had been broad as an easily brought the ship in as if it had been broad as an easily brought the ship, remains outside till next morning for "somt of water," and does not reach the city till 8 o'clock—too late for the great souther that eity till 8 o'clock—too late for the great souther er and Hudson-river mails! There was no "want of water" in the channel. Everybody knows it is at deep enough. The Great Britain draws less water even than the Great Western. She could have come in, with at least six or eight extra feet of water to spare, at any stage of the tide whatever. The "seam of water" to drink, or for the boilers, was still less available as an excuse. If the drinking was still less available as an excuse. If the drinking was still less available as an excuse. If the drinking was still less available as an excuse. If the drinking was to have relieved this difficulty, have been to proceed at once to the city, which they could have reached in two or three hours?

View this remarkable report as we may, it yet strikes us as the most absurd, unmeaning, and jumbled affair we have ever read. To the disappointed and chagrined, not to say indignant merchants of New York, a full, fair, and thorough explanation is due. They have a right to demand it; and it will comport with the honor as well as the interest of all concerned in the Great Western steam-ship line, to give it: the sooner the better.

We see by the Albion of the 18th instant, that Baron de Humboldt has published a new work on meteors, or, as the learned seems calle them, asteroides. After reviewing different hypotheses, he supposes them to be of extra planetary existence—that the entrance.

We have a right to demand it; and it will comport with the honor as well as the interest of all concerned in the Great Western steam-ship line, to give it: the sooner the better.

STENOGRAPHY (or short-hand writing) will be taught in from three to six lessons.

For terms, &c. inquire at the academy. Specience at the entrance.

concerned in the Great Western steam-ship line, to give it: the sooner the better.

We see by the Albion of the 18th instant, that Baron de Humboldt has published a new work on meteors, or, as the learned seem calls them, sateroides. After reviewing different hypotheses, he supposes them to be of extra planetary existence—that they are small bodies revolving invisibly in certain orbits, and only discernible when coming within the atmosphere of the earth. Although their inherent materials are similar to substances found on the earth's surface, such as iron, nickel, cobalt, &c.; yet, the philosopher thinks, they are of extra mundane origin.

It appears to us, in speaking of secribits or meteors.

carth's surface, such as iron, nickel, cobalt, &c.;
yet, the philosopher thinks, they are of extra mundane origin.

It appears to us, in speaking of accrlites or meteors, there has been a confusion of ideas. A meteor is a moving ball of fire, accompanied often with an explosion and report when it falls to the ground. Shooting stars, as we usually see them, whether many or few, are uniformly small, fall towards the earth almost perpendicularly—never reaching it in the form of a stone, or anything else. Their light is different, being of a pale-blue color, while meteors are uniformly red and fiery. Notwithstanding these wide discrepancies, Professor Olmstead, Baron Humboldt, with others, have uniformly treated of them as the same class of bodies, of the same origin, and subject to the same laws! A learned professor of philosophy in Edinburgh stated the common shooting star to be nothing more than the ignition of hydron and probably phosphorus, or other combination of inflammable materials floating in the air, which, on taking fire, are uniformly consumed before reaching the ground. We have supposed they might be of electrical origin. Be this as it may, it is apparent that, so involved in mystery is the origin of shooting stars, as well as of meteors, that even the great mind of the ectogenarian philosopher of the two worlds, has not been able to cast any new light upon the subject. His work, at best, it would seem to us, is only filled with plausible conjectures.

As regards meteors, we do know something more about them, than we do about shooting stars—things widely different from each other.

We can handle and analyze a meteoric stone. Respecting it we have certain data. Its materials are like similar substances found on the earth. It is rarely seen on islands—such as England, &c. It is much more commonly met with in warm lati-

[From our regular correspondent.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1845.

In noticing the complexion of the next legislature, in my letter of the 17th, I placed Mr. Foulkrod, of this county, in the list of retiring senators, and your compositor added the word "whig" after his name. Mr. Foulkrod does not go out, but Mr. Eneu, a democrat. Mr. Foulkrod is a democrat of the sternest character, and has always occupied a high place in the confidence of his political friends. These errors are vexatious, but they frequently occur in the best of families. We have gained no senator in this county. Mr. Benner (dem.) takes the place of Mr. Eneu, also a democrat.

There is no doubt that the sheriff has now charge of the Sun newspaper, the leading native American organ here. The question will be asked, in a few weeks, according to the play: "Who has seen the Sun to-day?"

The well-known Rev. Dr. Judson, who has been absent in India thirty-five years, acting as an American missionary, arrived from India at Boston a few days ago. His sufferings in the good cause, his severe domestic losses, and his wonderful services as a missionary, have made Dr. Judson most celebrated, and have awakened for him universal sympathy and regard.

Miss Charlotte Cushman, the justly celebrated American (or Philadelphia) actress, now in Europe, was playing, at the last accounts, a most brilliant engagement at Manchester, England. Her success, as it has been my good fortune to learn from one of her own letters to a friend in this city, is most gratifying. Her performances have been witnessed by hosts of persons, and have everywhere elicited wonder and applause. Her numerous engagements have compelled her to decline a most desirable offer from Macready; but there is no doubt that she will always command the best business, and realize handsome profits. Her lovely sister Susan is now making the tour of the continent with those delightful writers, William and Mary Howitt—a proof that she is as much respected abroad as she is at home.

I have heretofore neglected

W. B. MALCOLM. Oct. 15-3teod

DENTAL CERY



lvania avenue, a few doors weat of Bro Hotel. Oct 9-1yd

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1845.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1845.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the licenses issued to tavern and shop-keepers, retailers of wines and spirituous liquors, dry goods, hardware, medicines, perfumery, watches and jewelry, hats, boots, and shoes; also, to the keepers of hackney carriages, billiard tables, and ten-pin alleys, porter-houses and confectionaries, and for hawking and pedding, will expire on Monday, the 3d day of November next; and that said licenses must be renewed at this office within ten days after that time, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock, p. m.

Oct 18—dim Register.

FOR RENT.—The new three-story brick house on F street, between 14th and 15th streets, in the vicinity of the executive departments; and would be a desirable residence for a person connected or doing business with these departments. It contains six chambers, and two parlors, with marble mantels; and a large yard. To a good tenant, the rent will be moderate.

Apply at the house, or to N. Callan, opposite,

Apply at the house, or to N. Callan, oppo

Oct. 20—dif4t Corner of E and 7th streets.

T THE BALTIMORE CASH STORE FRESH ARRIVAL OF CLOTHS, CA ERES, AND VESTING.—We will have

rments at the following prices: English cloth, of colors war-ranted, of which we will have dress-coats made up for.... English, superior quality, dress-coats made up for.... French black cloth, dress-coats made up for.

MONS. S. CHARTON respectfully in friends and pupils, that it is his is opening a course of French conversation composition, under such arrangement at the attendance of those gentlemen who pleased to honor him with their patro

VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION—
Thursday next, the 23d instant, at 4 o'ds between 4th and 5th streets.

Lot D, in square 452, on I street, Several lots on M street, streets, in square 514.
Lots Nos. 1, 2, and 20, in square streets, in avenue, near Georgeto

Pennsylvania avenue, near Georgetown.
The whole of square east of square 510.
One lot in square No. 489, on 5th street.
Sale to take place on lot D, in square 462.
Terms of sale: One-fourth cash; balance is eight, and twelve months, for notes anisfated secured, bearing interest.
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Oct. 20—diffd

S. L. LEWIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CENTREVILLE, VIR

Continues the practice of his profession various courts. He regards the report is about to change his residence as somewholes. Any business, therefore, in the lin profession, shall receive prompt, efficient an factory attention.

Aug. 14—d3mif.